NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES G ORDON SENVETT, PE' SPRISTOR AND EDITOR.

SEFECT N. A. CORNER OF HASSEU AND PULTON SES AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BR' ADWAY THEATER Broadway-BRUTUS-SAVEN-AWERY THEATRE SQUIPT-WOMAN'S TRIALS-THE PROCESS DOG OF GREEN-DUBANG OUTENO-THE TWO PROCESSES.

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street PAUL PRY-WALLACK'S THRATER, Broadway-Tax Soldier's Courtsur-Pasinex AMERICAN MURBUH-Afterneon-Lady of Luces.

WOOD'S WINSTRELS, Machanica' Hall, 475 Brond way BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 639 Breadway-Zuoz-

New York, Wednesday, Pebruary 21, 1655.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK HERALD -- EDITION FOR EVEOPE. The College mall steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will beave this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpeol.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The HULLID (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

in wrappers, sinpence.

Bubberiptions and advertisements for any elition of the New York Hunald will be received at the following

Lavarroot. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Lespon. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine stree

Fars. Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse

The Ecws.

In the United States Senate yesterday, after sun. dry unimportant matters had been considered, a ssion arose between Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Beward respecting the late meeting of shipowners in New York regarding the bill providing for the earriage of passengers. Both Senators warmly defended Mr. Fish from the charge of duplicity made at the meeting at the Exchange in this city on Saturday last. Mr. Seward was convinced that a misapprehension existed on both sides, which would hereafter be satisfactorily explained. Mr. Fish's bill provides that no passage money shall be received or retained for passengers who die on the voyage. It also provides that passengers shall not furnish or prepare their own food, but that their supplies shall be furnished and cooked for them. Hr. Seward's bill does not embrace either of thes provisions. In many other respects the bill of Mr. Pish is more stringent on shipowners. General Case then delivered his promised commentary upon the declaration of Lord Clarendon in the British House of Lords respecting the entire accord of the governments of France and England, not only upon the Eastern question, but apon all matters of policy in either hemisphere We print his speech under the proper head. Mr. Case, during the last session of Congress, noticed this remark of Lord Clarendon, as well as a speech of the French Emperor of a similar tenor, in which he inferred that allusion was made to Cubs. At the conclusion of General Casa' address, Mr. Mason stated that Lord Clarendon had unofficially expressed to Mr. Buchanan his surprise that such an interpretation had been placed upon his declaration-that be simply meant that the Western Powers accorded in regard to certain commercial treaties with countries bordering on the river La Plata He was not, however. disposed to allow this statement any importance, and alluded to the course that had been pursued by Great Britain at San Juan, in Central and South America, in Emador and Peru, in Caba, San Do mingo, and the Sandwich Islands, as illustrating the designs of the Western Powers. In all these regions influences had been used to procure results favorable so European governments and prejudited to our own, and from the arrogant interference of these maratime powers said Mr. Mason, even this repub he was not exempt. The discussion was continued by Mr. Clayton, who contended that our government could not rightly acquire the Sandwith Islands

without the consent of Great Britain and France. In the House the bill known as Bennett's Land bill was laid on the table by a majority of two The bill providing for the more convenient entering of land under the graduation act of last session was passed. The Civil and Bigiometic Appropriate bill was again taken up in committee. Several seed. The Civil and Bislomatic Appropriation amendments were agreed to, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Our special despatch from Washington is an unu sually interesting one. It is reported that the President has determined to veto the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill if the clause repealing the order to terminate the extra allowance to the Collins line

is not struck out. Nothing of special import happened to the Legislature peaterday. In the Senate the bill to amend the Emigrant Passenger Act was amended by giving power to send back alien panpers, and ordered to a third reading. J. L. O'Sallivan, Minis ter to Portugal, sent in his resignation as Regent of the University, and the 14th of March was proposed as the time for choosing his successor. The &sembly was occupied in discussing the bill to authorize the Canal Commissioners to modify certain sentracts, and the report on the Oswego contested seat case. Albany is just now the point of attraction for a large number of hopeful individuals. Today the Canal Board meet, and during its session the appointments are to be made. A clean sweet of the opponents of Seward has been determined on, and the Know Nothings are to be prescribed incontinently. There are also a host of applicants for harbor masterships about the capitol. The proposition to increase the number of harbor masters from elevan to a venteen will be abandared, it is thought. The question on the passage of the problbitory liquor law will be taken to-day at noon. There seems to be no doubt whatever but that it will pass without any material alteration.

The long perding and vexations litigation between the Northern and Southern a ctions of the Methodist Church, respecting the Book Concern property in Cincinnati, has at length been amicably adjusted by the commission recently in session in that city. The Methodist Church South is awarded

\$80,000 and the Southern debts. We learn from Harrisburg that Governor Pollock, after a full hearing of the case of Dr. Beale, has positively refused to grant him a pardon. He will now, in all probability, he compelled to serve out

A serious if not fatal accident occurred vester. day at West Point, in the riding school, during the exercises of the cavalry class. Two horses, ridden at the top of their speed, came in collision, and the rider of one-Cadet Gay, of Vermont-had a leg broken in two places. At last accounts he was in a very precatious condition. Cadet Childs, mountthe other horse, was borne to the earth sensebene by the shock, but afterwards recovered.

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on Dacember 23d, gives a statement of the exclusive post tion which the Brazilian government has taken on the question of the free navigation of the Amazon river. Although unable, both from want of enterprise and capital, to develope the immense resources of the adjacent territory, she claims the sole right of way over coasts and land owned by six different nations. It was not doubted but the war with Paraguay would be renewed. Eight Brazilian war ves sels had sailed with troops. A large shipment of coffee had been made for the United States.

The Rev. Theodore Parker delivered the thir. ath anti-slavery lecture of the course, last evening, at the Broadway Tabernacie. Our report is maveidably crowded out.

At the meeting of the Board of Ten Governors held yesterday, a resolution was introduced laquir. into the political faith of the employes of the Board, and as to whether tony are native born citizens or not. The first part of the resolution was

carried, while the latter clause was lost. What's in the wind? There appears to be some mismanage ment in the the affairs of the Lucatio Asylum, grow ing cut of difficulties between the officers. The weekly return shows a slight decrease in the number of persons in the institutions under the charge

Police Justice Connolly held a further examina. tion into the case of the late alteged embezz'ement of \$20,000 from the Market Bank of this city, yesterday afternoon. The accused, William Post Sackett, was present, sided by conusel. The president and two of the employer of the bank were examized, and after hearing their testimony his Honor granted a further adjournment to next Friday, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Kissene, the individual implicated in the Martha Washington conspiracy case, the hero of numerous alleged frauds, but reached this city in custody, charged with obtaining between fourteen and fifteen thousand dollars from the Chemical Bank, by forgery, some five or six months ago. An account arrest will be found in another column.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 2,000 bales, part of which was in transitu to this port, and part to Europe. That sold on the spot was chiefly for domestic consumption. It was said that the American manufacturers in the interior, as well as those in the New England States, had very light stocks compared to the amount held by them at this season lest year. The receipts in the cot ton ports of the South are from 150,000 to 160,000 bales less than at the same period last year. The stock in a'l the sexports is about 200,000 tales less than it was at this time last year, and about 600,000 a 700,000 was than it was at this time the year before last. Flour was steady, at unchang. ed prices. Pork was more active, and sales of about 3.250 bbls. Western prime mess were made, part at \$25 50; old mess sold to the extent of 400 a 500 bols. at \$12 75. Other provisions were unchanged. Corn was easy to purchase at the recent decline, and beavy sales were made, including lots for export. chiefly at 95c. a 96c. Shipments of corn were freely made for Liverpool at firm rates. Provisions and other articles of produce were taken to a fair extent for the Continent.

The inauguration of the Fours Institute, a new literary society for the mental improvement of the Hebrew-community, took place last evening at the

-General Coss on Lord Clarendon's "Happy Accord"-Diplomacy of Chevaller

Wikoff and Chevalter Webb. We publish this morning the speech of Gen. Cass in the Senale at Washington, yesterday, on Levd Clarendan a declaration in the British Parliament last summer, to the effect that the existing alliance between England and France extends not only to the balance of power in Europe, but in all other parts of the world. By what the younger Welier would call "a singular coincidence," this speech in the Senate comes to us upon the heels of the startling news from Hevana, that the Captain General has declared the island of Cuba in a state of siege, and under blockade; and that a brace of British vessels of war were in port, rendering him such 'aid and comfort" against rebels and filibusters as the occasion appeared to demand. This coincidence gives peculiar interest to the speech of the venerable Senator from Michigan, at this time, and establishes palpably the correctness of his definition of Lord Clarendon's manifisto.

It were a work of supererogation, with the remarks of the Senator before us, to fortify by proofs the American solution of this diplomatic notice from the allies. It is tantamount to a warning that after having regulated the metes and bounds of Russia, they intend to establish their balance of power in this Western Lemisphere; and that, in the interval, they will not permit any disturbance of the existing order of things calculated to give a dangerous preponderance to the naval and commercial power of there United States.

We have seen this policy illustrated in the recent interference of the French and English in the affairs of the Sandwich Islands, the Haytien Republic of Dominica, Central America and Cuba, assuming the form of diplomacy, protest, or active armed intervention, according to the exigencies of the case. The "accord" of the French and English fleets with the proceedings of Gen. Concha is a practical illustration of the fact that this offensive and defensive alliance of England and France is substantially the same in the Gulf of Mexico as in the Black Sea or the Baltic. From the appointment of a filibuster as our minister to Spain, and from the movements of Soulé and the Ostend conference, Louis Nanoleon and the British government appear to share in the plausible idea that the conspirators for the overthrow of the Spanish sovereignty in Cuba are not confined to the Creoles of the Island and the Cuban juntas of New Orleans and New York, but that certain active influences of our Plerce administration connive at their proceedings, with the view of an ultimate appropriation of the spoils. This may have been the case; but since the late anti-slavery elections in the North upon the Nebraska bill, the administration has abandoned the policy of a rupture with Spain, and the danger has thus passed away. This important omission in the review of Gen. Cass we have thought proper to supply, so that any existing apprehensions on the part of the Western Powers concerning the present Cuban policy of Mr. Pierce may be quieted.

We come now to the material feature of this peech of Gen. Cass, to wit, the explanations' ndvanced by the Chevalier James Watson Webb, of the Courier and Enquirer, touching this universal policy of the French and English alliance. Gen. Cass very properly suggests that the repudiation of the meaning attached to Clarendon's declaration in Parliament should not have come through letters to our State Department, nor through private dinner table conversations with the Cheva lier Webb; but that if the said declara tion had been misconstrued into an offensive warning to the United States, it was the duty of Lord Clarendon to explain himself in the House of Lords, where the offensive declaration itself was made. Having failed in this, we can excuse the conclusion of Gen. Cass, that there is no misunderstanding the nature" of the manifesto. It proposes to arrest the extension of Russia on the one hand, and the expansion of the territorial, commercial and naval power of the United States on the other.

This solution may afford to the allies a key to that otherwise inexplicable composure of the public sentiment of this country concerning the issues of their present struggle with Russia. We are a "chip of the old block"; we are attached to France from our revolutionary obligations; but when a French and English alliance comprehends not only the reduction of Russia, but, as the next step, the establishment of the territorial and commercial boundaries of this republic, our hereditary sympathies fall back upon the Monroe doctrine, and, to some extent, even upon Russia, as our active ally in

the field. In this practical view of the subject, it is, perhaps, to be regretted that Lord Clarendon should have preferred the medium of the Chevalier Webb to a public explanation in the House of Lords. Yet this mystery may be susceptible of a logical stilution. Since the advent of Chevalier Wilsoff, a new element has been introduced into the American diplomacy of the English Cabinet. It is a supplemental department of the Foreign Office, consisting of amateur volunteer American diplomats, whose functions to regular diplomacy bear the same relations as the guerillas to a regular army. They do the bush fighting, the foraging, and serve as scouts and spies within the enemy's lines.

Chevalier Wikoff was the pioneer in his branch of English-American diplomacy, and Chevalier Webb was his successor. Each has his neculiar merits. Wikeff is of the school of Richelieu and Wolsey-a cardinal diplomat, smooth and flexible, but keen and sagacious, hinging the affairs of nations upon a love affair, and seeking international alliances of lasting peace through the sikten bonds of matrimony The Chevalier Webb, on the other hand, is a military diplomat of the school of Blucher and Schwarzenburg, going point blank to the issue of peace or war. He has always been a military chieftain, always a warlike diplomat, even in his negotiations for peace. Such is the diplomatic distinction between Wikoff and Webb. It is the difference between Wolsey and Blucher, or between the Pope's Nuncio and Prince Menschikoff.

Each of these chevaliers has made his diplo-

matic mark in his peculiar line. Wikoff, in his confidential interviews with Lord Palmerston at his country seat of Broadlands, chalked out his most beautiful programme of everlasting peace between England, France and the American Union. What it was, he is about to publish to the world. We know that a marriage between the young Napoleon Bonaparte and a charming daughter of Hon. Abbott Lawrence. our Minister then at London, was the arranged alliance between France and our great and glorious country. We know, too, that Mess Gamble, from having been adopted by the Eaglish government, would have served, as the bride of Chevalier Wikoff, to bind old England and this young republic in the bonds of lasting peace and mutual affection -- these things we know: and we are also aware that the philanthropic Wikoff had fixed upon some-such treaty for bringing Russia into the Western alliance with us, perhaps by a marriage wish the sons of the Czar-Constantine, Michael and Nicholas-to a beautiful daughter, respectively, of England, France and Brother Jonathan. But the English branch of this fascinating programme was unhappily defeated at Genoa, and the whole superstructure, like a splendid casthe in the clouds, gorgeous and glowing in the morning sun, and surrounded by voices of love and harmonious music, vanished like a dream Hence this alliance of the Western Powerd against us. Hence this manifesto of Lord Clarendon. Hence this bloody Russian war.

The Chevalier Webb took up the diplomatic entanglements resulting from the disastrous coup d'état to Wikoff of Miss Gamble and the British Consul Brown; and as Wikoff had been made the confidant of Palmerston, so was Webb adopted as the American counsellor of Clarendon. Wikoff received five hundred pounds a year; Webb was, perhaps, satisfied with his patriotism for his compensation. "Virtue is its own reward"-old but orthodox. A figancial arrangement with the Chevalier Webb could hardly have been compassed short of fifty-two thousand dollars. He would hardly serve the British government for a smaller sum than the bonus of the United States Bank. We must conclude, therefore, that the pleasure of senzing his country was the salary of Webb for his diplomacy with Clarendon. The results are before us. The Courier has published them, and General Cass has secured their transmis-

sion to posterity. One great diplomatic achievement of the Chevalier Webb was the prevention of a war with France. Apprised of the stoppage of Soulé at Calais, the Chevalier hastened to Lord Clarendon while our minister Buchanan was still asleep, and notified him that it was peace or war. Clarendon acted at once-telegraphed Louis Napoleon-the interdict was revoked-Soulé passed on, and war was thus averted. So in regard to this celebrated declaration of the 'happy accord" between England and France. The Chevaller Webb made it a question of peace or war at the dinner table of Clarendon. His lordship authorized the Caevalier to explain, and wrote letters himself to Marcy. which mysteriously enough have never come to light. But, satisfied with his work, the Chevalier published the whole story in the Courier, with a touching sppeal to the American people in behalf of the allies.

Such was the English diplomacy of the Chevalier Webb. It is not so deep, nor as comprehensive, nor as fuscinating and romantic, as the diplomacy of Wikoff; but it was more to the point and to the purpose. It was not complicated with netticoats Alnine adventures and Genoese dungeons; but it will do. We are assured that the "balance of power" of the allies does not extend to Cuba, and we ought to be content. Gen. Cass is incredulous. Clarendon has made nothing like a retractation in Parliament—the English and French fleets appear to be part and parcel of the Spanish forces of Cuba-the island is declared under siege and blockade; but we suppose it is all right. All honor, then, to the Chevaliers Wikoff and Webb. The one would have secured universal peace-the other has saved us from war. Read the speech of Gen.

GENERAL PAEZ NO MAHOMMETAN.-At a time when Catholics as well as Protestants, French as well as English, Italians as well as Swiss, are uniting in a crusade for the support of Mahommedanism, it is not surprising that priqciples and men should be sometimes confounded. From a letter which we publish in another part of our paper, it will be seen that some unscropulous individual has been taking the liberty of gratnitously offering the aid of General Pacz to the allies. When we inserted the forged communication in which this liberal tender of the General's invaluable services was made, it struck us that the terms in which it was conceived were of a somewhat flighty and imaginative character for a man of his well known good sense and sobriety of temperament. Not knowing, however, but that he, like many others, had become suddenly infected with the Mahommetan mania, we gave insertion to it in all the simplicity of a credulity superinduced by the astonishing evidences of general delusion which are daily manifesting themselves on this subject. We are glad to find that General Pacz has no present inclinations that way.

The Campaigns of 1813 and 1854. Spain, we are told, is much embarrassed to decide whether or no she should join the Western alliance against Russia. The chances seem in favor of her doing so. If so the alliance will consist of six Powers-France, Great Britain, Turkey, Austria, Sardinia and Spain. It is probable that Holland will join before long, and ome of the minor German States are likely to follow the example. Austria may carry Bavaria with her; and Germany on the Rhine is so thoroughly French in feeling that it will be sure to espouse the cause of France. Sweden is only restrained by fear of Russia from an alliance by which she has much to gain and nothing to lose. Out of all the great European Powers Prussia and Denmark alone hold them elves aloof from the Western league. Prussia partly from dynastic, partly from commercial reasons, cannot abandon the friendship of Rus sia; or at all events will not do so until the prospect of danger is nearer hand than at pre ent. Depmark has never forgiven the unwarantable massacre of Copenhagen. True to France up to that event, she sought in vaia separation from England, and vengeance from her enemy; and now the Russians are at least as popular in Copenhagen as the French and English. But when the time comes this coming spring for the second invasion of the Baltic by the allied fleet, it is by no means probable that the further neutrality of Denmark will be tolerated. England wants a port in Denmark; she will take it. England and Denmark were at peace when Nelson destroyed the Danish fleet; peace will not now prevent her from taking such measures as may be thought necessary to ensure the co-operation of the Danish army fleet, and forts. Prussia will then remain the

Forty-three years ago, a precisely similar combination was effected by Napoleon the elder. After years of struggles and wars he had effected an alliance between all the German Powers and France. Turkey was ready to move in conjunction with him. He had an army in Spain, and the flower of the Spanish army, which was better than any court alliance, was awaiting his orders on the Rhine England occupied towards him the position which Prussia occupies towards his nephew: she was neutral, and positively refused to increase her debt, or add to her enemies by in volving herself either for or against the Czar Napoleon the elder had not won the friendship of his allies, or persuaded them that their interests required the alliance; they were his friends perforce, driven at the cannon's mouth and the bayonet's point to contribute their men and their money to help his schemes. Herein the combination of 1812 differed from that of 1854; for Napoleon the younger has not driven his neighbors into the alliance, but dexterously and by master diplomacy has led them all to believe that their welfare, not his, rendered the league imperative. The distinction is important, and must be borne in mind carefully in speculations on the probable result of Russian successes. Another distinction-the admission of England to the alliance instead of Prussia-may hereafter be more pregnant with consequences than it is at present. From present appearances, the vast military enperiority of Prussia over England would am ply compensate for the inferiority of the former in point of naval strength. Prussia gave the elder Napoleon money and stores in abundance: England can do no more. Otherwise, the resemblance between the two periods is so striking that minds prone to put faith in these coincidences and analogies would prognosticate a similar termination to both wars.

only friend to the Czar in all Europe.

It is certain, at all events, that after this war Great Britain is no longer a first class Power For, either Russia is victorious, in which case there must be, as Nicholas said in his letter, a second march to Paris, and a partition of Europe to suit the Russian view, not to speak of the annexation of Turkey to the empire; all which would obviously through the Britain into the background, and give a control of Europe for a time to the Czar. Or the ailies are victorions, and in this case the fruit of victory will enure to the Emperor of the French. It is already clear that though the English are as brave as steel, their officers are so incompetent to lead them that the real work of the campaign will be left for the French to do: they will not fight the battles for the purpose of sharing the reward. Nor will Napoleou, with a diplomatic skill that is unrivalled in Europe, effect a great continental league unless he is at the head of it.

After the failure of the expedition of 1812, a reconstitution of Europe took place at the various congresses which were held. The failure of the expedition of 1854 (which may occur a year or two hence) would possibly be followed by a similar result. Misfortune loosed the bonds which united France and Germany in 1812; the same cause might produce the same result again, and Austria might employ her army in keeping the Hungarians in order lustead of invading Russia. As to the other continental allies of France, they are not worth mentioning in a military point of view, and would be sure to fall off in case of disaster. It is not usual for the English to abandon an ally, or give up a cause they have taken in hand. Pride and stubbornness will keep them faithful to the Emperor through a long period of disaster. But it will take six or seven years before the English will be worth snything in the field as allies. During the forty years of peace which have elapsed since the battle of Waterloo, England has allowed her military establishment to go to ruin, while Russia has been carefully improving hers: and if to-morrow the allies were driven out of the Crimea, and Russia advanced to the Rhine, the English troops mustered for the defence of France might die bravely, but they could not withstand an army of Russians under educated officers. Isolated, then, as Napoleon the elder was, if Napoleon !II. were not as able in the field as he has proved to be in the cabinet, a fresh reconstruction of Europe would be imminent. France might be divided as Poland was; the thing was proposed in 1815, and though of course no such felly could succeed it might be attempted. Germany might be Russianized, and Prussia would be sure to receive the wages of her alliance. Turkey might cease to exist. Altogether a new map of Europe might be drawn up, and the old one thrown aside. A very few years will decide whether or no events are destined to repeat themselves in this

THE PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—It apears by our Washington despatch that the storeship Supply, which arrived at this port about a week since from Japan, has brought home, in addition to a full cargo of curiosities from that interesting region, the results of Commander

Ringgold's extensive explorations in the Chinese seas. This gallant officer has been residing at Washington for the last two months, and is now perfectly restored to health. He is preparing a report of his cruise for the Navy Department, which it is said will contain a strong remonstrance against the manner in which he was superseded, the pretext given for that step being a malady of merely a temporary character and the inevitable consequence of the arduous duties and climatic influences to which he was exposed. Without entering into the merits of this question, we think that few will dissent from the opinion that the services rendered by Commander Ringgold to the country entitle him to the most favorable consideration at the hands of the government and people.

RAPID SPREAD OF MORMONISM-FUTURE DESTI-NIES OF THE SECT .- The rapid increase of Mormenism, not only in this country but throughout Europe, is a fact, which, however much it may be deplored, cannot now be disputed. It is attributable at once to its active and admirably organized system of propagandism, and to the simplicity and accommodating character of its tenets. Throughout most European countries agencies are established for the purpose of supplying the Church of the Saints with converts and emigrants, and the men chosen as its local instruments are eminently qualified for the task. They are, generally speaking, men of talent and education, with vicious tendencies, but at the same time a decent respect for public opinion. To such men the cardinal doctrine of Mormonism-polygamy-holds on irresistible attractions. Held in restraint by the notions of conventional and religious propriety, by which they may happen to be surrounded, they are glad to embrace a creed which protects their vices by a convenient religious cloak. Perverted themselves, they actively seek to make perverts of others, and as their doctrines are agreeable and sit pleasantly upon the conscience, it is not surprising that they outstrip, in their efforts, the missionaries of creeds which aim at a thorny and almost unattainable perfectability.

Formerly, most of the converts to the new creed were sent out West by way of the Mississippi and the Gila route, or Panama, but the losses in their numbers, occasioned by the yellow fever and other local epidemics, have led to a change in this mode of transmission. They are now despatched overland to their Arabia Felix by way of Ohio, St. Louis and the South Pass. An agency is established in New York for the reception, advisement and guidance of the newly arrived emigrants; and, in order to give greater publicity to its operations, and at the same time disseminate more widely the doctrines of the sect, a local organ, called The Mormon, edited by Elder John Taylor, has recently been established here. The vignette of this publication, as well as the opening address of its editor, make a flaming display of loyalty to the constitution of the United States, of the sincerity of which some recent indications in Utah are calculated to inspire reasonable doubts. In its broad and well printed pages are discussed all subjects, and items of news interesting to the saints, under their various religious, social, political, financial and commercial aspects. For the edification of our readers-particularly our female ones-we have transferred to our pages a chapter on polygamy, which is presented to us in all the force of theological positiveness as an ordinance from God himself, and inductively as a most agreeable and convenient relation for man. Of the soundness of all these conclusions there will, of course, be a great variety of opinions founded, we are afraid, more or less on the results of individual experience within the narrow limits to which Christianity has reduced the institu-

tion of matrimony. According to the evidences before us, the business operations of the Saints in this benighted city are conducted on pretty much the same principles as are in favor amongst its heathen population. Like them, they do not besitate to carry the business of the money changer within the porches of the temple, and to make things sacred occasionally subservient o their thirst of acquisitiveness. Thus far, the most objectionable practices of the sect have been conveniently kept in the back ground. But as its numbers and confidence increase we cannot expect that its members will always maintain the same reserve. We think it right to warn them beforehand, that if they should outstep the limits they have hitherto observed. and attempt to indulge here in such invuries as a dozen or two of wives, they will very soon find themselves chewing the cud of reflection in Sing Sing or Blackwell's Island.

There is no use, however, in attempting to disguise from ourselves the fact that the promulgation of the doctrine and the practice of polygamy by a religious sect is an important movement, and fraught with consequences the extent of which it is impossible to foresee. Such a creed as that of the Mormons, appealing as it does to the simplest perceptions of the intellect and the wildest cravings of the animal passions, must have a tendency, in this age of growing infidelity and reviving superstition, to make numerous procelytes. Such were the agencies by which the Mahommetanism of old overran and conquered half the world. Who knows but that the Mahommetanism of our own times may look forward to some such destiny?

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT WEST POINT .- While the first plateon of the first class cavalry were engaged, yester day morning, in their usual exercises in the hall, an accident occurred which came near having a fatal torminat on. The class was engaged in cuttleg off the cao vass heads, and running at the riogs while their horses leaped the bar. The hall is very much too small, and some of the horses were very restive, and were with difficulty compelled to take the leap in such a confined place. One of them, ridden by Cadet E. Gay, of Vernont, while going at full speed towards the bar, sed denly swerved, and turning completely round, ran back towards the other end of the hall, encountering on the way another horse also at full speed. Cadet Gay's leg truck the shoulder of the herse, and was hadly broken in two places, one below and the other above the knee. Cadet Childs, who was mounted on the other borse, was brought to the ground senseless by the shock, but reco vered in a few minutes, without having sustained any apparent injury. The officer of the day, Cadet Capt Merrill, and Cadets Bennett and Webb, promptly carried the wounded man to the hospital, where he now lies in

SITE FOR THE NEW POST CYPICE -We have been inform d by parties interested that the site for the New York general Fost Office building and United States courts has een permanently fixed upon. It is the one offered by Eaker & Wells and Martin E. Thompson, and the location is on Chambers street, running through to Reade street, being one hundred and twenty five feet front on each street, by one hundred and fifty-one feet deep. The area includes the lot on which Burton's theatre now stands. The price fixed upon is about four hun dred thousand dollars.

Died at Wethersfield, Conn., on the 13th inst., Mr. Robert Francis, a revolutionary pensioner, agod 92 years.

THE LATEST NEWS. BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Important from Washington.
ABBIVAL OF THE STORE SHIP SUPPLY FROM JAPAN-REIVAL OF THE STORE SHIP SUPPLY FROM JAPAN— CASE OF COMMANDER RINGGOLD—ANOTHER VEFO EXPECTED—THE COLLINS STRAMERS IN DANGER— REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COAL.—THE TABIPP.—THE PACI-10 RATIRCAD AND THE EMIGRANT PASSENGER.

BILLS, ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1865. Washindron, Feb. 23, 1663.

Since the publication of the correspondence relating to the Japan expedition, the store ship Supply has arrived home, bringing a large collection of Japanese "notions," curiosities, and lacquer work, together with the results of Commander Ringgold's explorations in the Chinese seas.

It is to be hoped that the department will give to the

public a detailed statement of the valuable services ren-dered by this last named officer, as the pioneer of our commercial relations in that quarter. At a time when honors are being showered on Commodore Perry for his services as head of the Japan expedition, it does not seem just that the merits of the man who has contributed so largely to the extension of our commercial in-fluence in those remote seas should be altogether over-When the correspondence connected with Captain

Ringgold's labors sees the light, there is no doubt that full justice will be done to them by his countrymen. It is to be lamented that the misapprehension which ex-isted with regard to the exact nature of the malady un-der which he was suffering should have led to the removal of this able officer from a sphere of utility in which he had so greatly distinguished himself, and in which he might still have rendered important services to the government. He is now preparing a case for the depart-ment, which it is said will show that the step which was taken with regard to him was unnecessarily precipitate, and that at the time of his removal he was merely suffering from the usual consequences of an attack of fe ver, aggravated by injudicious medical treatment. Be this as it may, it is certain that he is now perfectly reestablished in health, both of body and mind, and as capa ble of service as ever. He has been here for the last two menths, busily occupied in the preparation of his state-ment, which will no doubt be as interesting in a scientific as it is necessary in a personal point of view.

A report is in circulation that the President will veto

the Mail Steamer Appropriation bill, if it coatains the amendment in favor of the Collins line, It is scarcely possible such an outrage is seriously contemplated. The bill will be reported back to the Senate to-morrow, but will probably not be acted upon for a few days.

An amendment repealing the duty on wool will be added to the Railroad bill, and, it is believed, will pass.

The tariff, not withstanding some log-rolling, stands no chance of being tinkered with this session. Great credit is due Senator Douglas for getting his

are entertained of its passage by the House. Mr. Wheeler and the other city members are working hard for the Emigrant Passenger bill, and it is believed it will carry by a decided vote before the close of the

The Committee of Conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Texas Debt bill have agreed to report in favor of a compromise of seven mil lions and a half, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, dissenting The Senate bill, it will be remembered, gives eight and a half millions, and the House six and a half

lions. The compromise proposition will undoubtedly pass, but, it is said, will not be accepted by Texas or Commissions issued from the Navy Department yes terday: Charles H. Bell and H. Bigelow, to be Captains; H. H. Bell and William Smith, Commanders; C. C. Simms, E. N. T. Arnold, T. Patterson, J. Myers, J. Higgins and R. Aulick, Lieutenants; R. W. Jeffrey, F. M.

Potter, S. R. Addison and W. A. Nelson, Surgeons; W. G. Hay, D. B Conrad, J. E. Sample, W. J. Hord, and Wyatt M. Brown, Assistant Surgeons. In the Marine Corps : A. Garland, to be Captain; T. Y. Field and G. G. Cawley, First Lieutenants; A. J. Dallas and H. B. Tyler, Jr., Second Lieutenants; Joseph Smith to be Navy Agent at Boston. Warrant issued for Reuben

Harris as Master, vice R. Aulick, promoted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1805.

No. 28.—Wm. B. Shields et al. vs. Robert R. Barrow. Apprail from the Circuit of the United States, Eastern district of louisiana. Justice Cortis delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the original and cross bills filed therein. No. 65.—Luke Tiernans, Administrator, vs. Benjamin Eve et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States, Keptucky. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs.

of the Court, with costs.

No. 72.—John Charles Fremont, appellant, vs. the United States. The argument was continued by W. Carey Jones. Esq., and Mr. Bibb for the appellant, and concluded by the Attorney General for the appelless.

Interesting from the State Capital. CLAIMS FOR ALLEGED DAMAGES—GRAND ASSAULT ON THE THEASURY—APPOINTMENTS OF THE CANAL BOARD—NO QUARTER TO THE KNOW NOTHINGS— THE LIQUOR BILL—ITS PASSAGE CERTAIN—THE HARBOR MASTERS THE ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOC NATS, LTC., ETC.

ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1855.

The organised combination for robbing the Treasury are commencing their attacks. The lobby is filled with

these gentry. Yesterday the Senate took up one of their bills for damages claimed against the State, because an old canal soow was destroyed by the negligence of its gars were inexorable. They alleged that the damage was occasiones by the agents of the State. The Senate, very properly, rejected the bill. To-day the attack on the eatury was made in the House. A band of contractors on the canal, finding that by their sontract, which they deliberately entered into, was not to be quite as profit-able as they desired, came before the Legislature, asking for a new contract, or more pay. The greater part of the session was occupied on the bill.— This morning the Senate was again considering another of there claims. The success was not very favorable. A very interesting discussion ensued, in which the policy of the State in awarding claims was widely entered into, as well as the practice of the State in using or diverting its own waters for public improvement. Senator Dickits on very aptly contended that the State had fee simple n all its interior waters, and had a perfect right to their use, holding individuals or corporations powerlass. So great and pressing have these claimants become, that Senator Whitney has been induced to offer a joint resolution, defining the policy of the present Legislature in respect to certain chaims upon the treasury. The immense monater claims of the Rochester sufferers—poor souls—is to be brought up in a very few days. They claim millions of damages, which have been a seruing for a quarter of a century, and their bill provides that such immense sums shall be distributed pro rata by these men, or a majority of them, to the ruined ewners of mile and hydraulic works, built along the Genesses river, many years after the Eric Caual was constructed. This, too, when the greasury is empty, and the Comptroller wishes to impose a mill ax upon the people. Why not put on another half mill to alteviate the miserable condition of the Rochester beggars?

Senator storing, of the Chenango and Otsego district, appeared this morning for the first time during the present seasten. He appears perfectly recovered from his illness.

The Governors of the New York Hospital sent in their in on very aptly contended that the State had fee simple

liness
The Governors of the New York Hospital sent in their report this morning. It was presented by Senator report this morning. It was presented by Senator Barr. John L O'Sullivan, residing in Portugal, has sent his resignation as Regest of the University, as follows:—

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA. LISBON, Jan. S, 1853.
Her. HENRY J. RAYNOND, Lieutenant-Governor and Pre-

Her. Henry J. Raymond, Licutenant-Governor and President of the Senate—
Sir, In consequence of my present inability to discharge its druie. I have the home hursby to resign the office of Regent of the University of the State of New York. Very respectivity, your obedient servant, J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

The Canal Board meet to-morrow, for the purpose of making appointments for the easing season. The city is finled with the most desperate gang of sturdy beggars ever seen in this city or about this State capital. As every member of the board, save one, are whice, and all the whige, except one, the most subservicat bools of Feward, the dismissal of every canal officeholder, whose fidelity is in the least suspected, will be accomplished. The most of noxious are those who voted the American ticket last November. Their movements were watched, their votes checked, and their names are all in possession of the Canal Board. One of the superintendents, supposed to be learning towards "Sam," was accused in the Secate of squandering a large amount of money—spanding nearly one hundred and twenty thousand dollars on fourteen miles of finished canal. A committee was appointed to investigate the grave charges. Speedy action was promised. No report from the committee has yet been submitted. To-morrow the Canal Board make their appointments, and with those charges hanging over his head, can the Board reappoint the accused Superintendent? It is evicent that every subordinate on the canals who is at all suspected of Americanism will be ousted. The practice of the late barnburner board, which decapitated every bunker or hard shell, will now be strictly followed by the present seward board.

The final vote on the prohibitory law will be taken twenty though that house last year, and there is not a senator hough that house last year, and there is not a senator hough that house last year, and there is not a senator hourd, the make their appointment of the subording the house the Senate, The senation of the passed in that are indusing the hous